Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY. INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 22, 1848.

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(Published three times a week during the session.) One copy, \$4.00 | Three copies, \$10.00 One copy during the session, 1.00

See first page Semi-Weekly.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County. EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county. 1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county. 2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.

3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county. 4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county. 5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county. 6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county. . HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county. 9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county. 10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

Democratic State Central Committee. LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS, JAMES P. DRAKE, GEO, A. CHAPMAN, JAMES P. DRAKE, WM. SULLIVAN, E. N. SHIMER. CHARLES MAYER.

Democratic County Committee.

Centre-J. P. CHAPMAN, S. W. NORRIS, POWELL HOWLAND. Decatur-D. L. McFARLAND. Franklin-JACOB SPRINGER. Lawrence-J. PERRY, SR. Pike-ADAM WRIGHT. Werren-E. N. SHIMER. Washington-ELIJAH JAMES. Wayne-JAMES JOHNSON.



The Democratic County Committee are requested to meet in this city, on Saturday next, March 25th. at the Palmer House, on business of importance. The names of the committee are given above, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance. 92-2w.

Ward No. 5 Again.

The citizens of Ward No. 5, are requested to meet at the Indianapolis Brewery, west of the canal, on Thursday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be voted for as Councilman of said Ward, irrespective of party poli-

THE TREATY.-We give in another column, the vote on the Treaty, and a synopsis of its articles and provisions, which we copy from the New York Herald. We have no means of judging of its correctness any further than that it is corroborated in its principal features by others and more respectable papers.

If this vote is correct, the people will easily see the means resorted to by the whigs to prevent a peace that they may thereby not lose their war capital. This vote should certainly open the eyes of the people to the rascality of the Mexican whig leaders; and while they are contending for peace with their line, and in a manner derogatory to our honor as a nation, we here see them opposing it.

OUR PAVEMENTS .- We don't know that we should ever again have alluded to the wretched state of the side-payement on Washington street unless some unfortunate individual had broken their legs or their necks. But having been frequently asked of late-"what is the matter with the pavement on the south side, especially a portion in front of the Palmer House," we have concluded to give the reason as explained by a southern gentleman, who heard the query, and which may or may not explain the cause. He "supposed that somebody had dropped a box of Brandreth's pill's

Sand or gravel should be put under the bricks, and not soil, which by freezing and thawing spues the brick out entirely.

Good.-The Senate of Virginia has rejected a bil providing for the issue of small notes by the banks of that State. Her people will be enriched thereby, and have an "equal law to secure to all equal rights," in so far as that measure is concerned. Would that the legislators of other States could learn the benefits of such a restriction on capital against labor, small as

QUERY. Do not the Banks work for profit? Are not their profits enormous? If this small note issue is not for their benefit, are they not fools to be such sticklers for it, even paying for the privilege? ANOTHER. - Has our Branch Bank commenced

" shaving" again ?

We have been much amused lately with the number of candidates announced in the whig papers of this State, especially in Wayne county, for the different offices to be filled at the coming elections. In our county, the candidates for representatives, on the whig side are very modest, only five being announced, and a small sprinkling for the other offices. But the best of all is, one of their candidates, (and a right clever fellow he is, too.) announces himself for tion at once. We expect he will be elected to both, if he gets votes enough. How whigs hate office,when they are not in!

The State Journal, did, by admitting a communication in its columns without dissent, "charge by inuendo," Gen. Lane, with "cowardice and drunken-It now charges him with rashness. How in of common sense, does the editor prove this? Has not the same charge been made against Gen. Taylor for fighting 22,000 disciplined troops with less than 5,000, most of whom were raw and undisciplined? Our neighbor should be more cautious, as he will learn after a little.

The South is to be propiliated that a "doughface" may be elected to the Presidency .- Albany Evening Journal.

Thus speaks this influential whig paper. Mr Clay's visit, it seems, has had some effect. The Journal seems to have felt it too, as it takes every opportunity to get out of the hobble it got in by favoring Taylor's nomination in the first instance. Gen. Taylor is not the first one, who, over-anxious for the Presidency, has written his political epitaph.

What a poor coon a certain Mr. Ewing must have been, to have been beaten by a person of the character of Mr. Rockhill, as it is represented by the State Journal!! Was it because of the dishonesty or still poorer talent, of his whig competitor, that the honest old farmer, Rockhill, beat him ? O how federalism hates the pure and honest in heart! A farmer to represent us whigs ! How preposterous!

INDIANA PATRIOT .- We welcome this old friend again to our table. Its publication has been resumed by S. P. Farley, Esq., under the editorial managemen of D. R. Eckels, Esq. It is printed on new type, and makes a fine appearance. We wish our friends all

voidably crowded out.

The Indiana Journal again.

The Indiana Journal is determined that General Taylor shall not correct his Buena Vista report, and, in the last number of that paper, justifies the Colonel of the second regiment of Indiana volunteers in ordering a retreat, and continues its abuse of General Lane. Colonel Bowles has at length found a champion in the person of the editor of the Indiana Journal. He thinks, for the benefit of whiggery, General Lane must be put down, at all hazards. The brilliant exploits of the General are making him too popular. When an account of General Lane's experity: dition to Tehuacan and Orizaba was first published, because the military articles belonging to Santa Anna were divided amongst the officers, they were at once set down, by the inuendo of the Journal, as thieves and robbers. There is a remarkable affinity between Santa Anna and the Journal editor, which marks the latter as a Mexican whig, of the first water. See the coincidence in their opinions of General Lane, in the following letter from Santa Anna, dated Cascaltan, February 1st 1848, a copy of which, it might be inferred, from the late articles in the Journal, he forwarded to his friend at Indianapolis. It reads as fol-

Most Excellent Sir : At Tehuacan I was preparing the accompanying note, to be forwarded to your Excellency, when the people were suddenly invaded early in the morning of the 25th ult., by four hundred dragoons of the enemy under command of Gen. Lane. They came from Mexico, and by the express order of Gen. Scott, to take possession of my person in some way or other. Gen. Lane by hurried marches and journeying by night, succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Tehuacan without being perceived. Fortu-nately, however, I was informed of his approach two hours before he came, and thus was safe from his clutches with my family, and with a small escort which accompanied me, I took refuge in the town of Teotitlan del Camito, where there was a force from the State of Oajaca. My persecutors forced open the doors of my habitation, and searched for me with extraordinary activity, extending their search to different houses of the place. The greater part of my equipage was destroyed by the invading soldiers, and their chiefs took my wrought silver plate, two canes, a new uniform and other things of less value as I

After two days, Gen. Lane proceeded to Orizaba, where he remains, having left no very favorable recollections of himself in Tehuacan. God and Liberty-Cascaltan, Feb. 1, 1848.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. From present appearances, we believe that the demand for tenements and houses this spring will exceed that of any of the last seven years. At the rate of present rents, no better investment could be made, for dwellings especially. Store rent is exceedingly high; and notwithstanding this, much vacant ground still remains open or unused. Why this is, or why distinguished statesman, and the nigger was accordthe owners, who are amply able, do not improve it by ingly treated with marked respect by the Reception high places! But, goodness-sake, I don't know what business and other buildings, is to us a mystery. As Committee, furnished with lodgings at the New York you'll turn to. You've never been like the same man we said before, the demand will be increased; but Hotel, put into tall feed of all kinds, and suffered to since Taylor was talked of for President, and never while capitalists choose to keep their property unim- accompany his supposed master in all his peregrina- will be agin. I'm afraid you take Taylor's part, proved, our advice is for mechanics to club together, tions about town. During Mr. Clay's reception of right or wrong, and I shouldn't be surprised if you'd go purchase property, and build for themselves. This can be done at better rates now by a union of means, by his side, in frequent communion with the Herald it. I'd better darn your socks and let Taylor alone! and especially by carpenters, blacksmiths, builders, &c., than at any future period. With the cash, (and in most instances a portion only need be paid,) they have it in their power, by union and harmony, to make for themselves permanent homes at small cost; the increased and increasing value of the property holding pace with the time necessarily consumed in erecting suitable dwellings. While this is going on. a portion will be employed in working abroad, and for which a greatly increased demand will be had the coming season, thus enabling them to meet their payments, should any be agreed upon.

We have heretofore urged upon our mechanics the necessity, under existing circumstances, of combining wait on and attend to him, which Mr. Clay believed. don't object to moderate drinking; you know it is. together for mutual interest and protection. Should the demand, which we doubt not will shortly exist, for an increased number be made, we recommend a union, as shadowed forth above, of every branch, for their mutual benefit. It is, in fact, time to begin now. Purchase the property, if possible, and there is no fear of its deteriorating in value. It will pay a fair interest, if properly laid out. By economy, in a short time, all who have not homes for themselves may shortly be provided for. More will come in to help. Then instead of giving our labor to help capitalists reap their usurious rewards, paying only cash enough to keep soul and body together, that same labor will assist each other and give every man a home of his own, and render him truly independent. The foregoing is but a shadow of the plan and arguments which might be used in favor of it. It has no objectionable features, and could be easily carried out, would those interested but act for themselves in the premises. It should be remembered, also, that while the present railroad now connected with us, has materially increased the value of not only town property, but of almost every farm in the county, as will easily be learned on examination of the prices current of produce, another railroad will, in all probability, shortly pass through our midst, embracing the west and the east, and also to the north. Thus, in the centre of an agricultural district, exceeded in fertility and advantages by none, with railroads radiating north, south, east and west, the capital of the State, and the great central route of travel from and to each cardinal point, who does not see the advantages aris-

Will, then, our mechanics and artizans move in this matter? So far as we can be of service in carrving out such measures, they may command us; and we pledge our hearty co-operation.

KENTUCKY .- Hon. LYNN BOYD has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of Kentucky as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and George W. JOHNSON, Esq. for Lt. Governor. This ticket is a strong one, and will give the whig gag-law candidate no little trouble to overcome.

The following are the electors chosen: Elijah Hise and R. N. Wickliffe, State electors at

1st district, Burnett; 2d district, Stiles; 3d district, Bates; 4th district, Chrisman; 5th district, Tyler appointed in the room of Curtis to the Collect- land, made, a few days ago, a full recantation, a peniten-8th district, A. K. Marshall; 9th district, Moore; Opposition in 1829, and was one of the Van Buren not fail to see that Bullitt, Peyton, Nicholas, and other

10th district, Read. Messrs. Stevenson, English, Burnett, and Mason ly in favor of Gen. Taylor for President. were appointed delegates to the Baltimore convention.

A New Incentive to Yankee Incenuity and En-TERPRISE .- Among the intelligence brought by the last steamer, is the following account of a new production which had excited much interest;

"The owner of some spinning mills at Berlin has lately brought into the market a new species of flaxen thread, which is extremely long and silky, white in color, and spun and dyed with extraordinary facility. The preliminary material, which possesses even in a superior degree, all the qualities of silk, is likely to compete with it from its simple and rapid fabrication, and from its price being very low as compared with that of silk. The appearance of this new article of commerce has caused a general sensation among the dealers at the fair of Leipsic, and an Englishman has offered the inventor £20,000 for his secret; but this was refused, as the owner intends to reserve to himself the benefits of his discovery."

We had a tall specimen of thunder, lightning. wind and rain on Sunday night last. We have no fault to find, except we think half the amount of rain would have been sufficient to have laid the intolerable dust of our streets, till the commissioners had had Much matter prepared for this paper is una- time to clean them. It is fine for Dry Goods dealers.

TIPPECANOE JOURNAL .- Our old abolition friend, Major SEMANS, collector, &c., under the Butler bill, to his would-be successors not meeting their engagements. We are sorry for the Major; but he will one day know how much dependence to put in such whig- man talk about moderate drinking. I think he'd a lings. As we like fun, we are induced to transcribe bin ashamed of himself as long as he lives. What the following extract from a high-faluting article, has Taylor to do with it? Why, parson Smith says, written by one of the Major's political friends on the Taylor's writ a letter, where he says, he don't drink occasion of his supposed retirement, and in the usual himself, but he has no objection to moderate drinking! style of the editor, whose name we suppress in cha- The parson says, it does a heap of harm for a man,

lar compound of that which is rare, natural, artificial, said, that moderate drinking is gist what makes reliable, imaginative, indigenous, exotic, impenetra- drunkards; that no man is a drunkard at the start, oscope, in which all the fag-ends of thought, emotion, impulse, are embodied, concentrated, systematised, colored, and from whom, brilliantly reflected. He is, after awhile he wanted one at dinner, and one at supas it were, the telescope to opinion; the camera; the per, and then he wanted a little between times : and prism; the lenses;-plane, spherical, plano, menis- pretty soon he didn't do anything else but drink; and us, convex-through which light freely and distinctly passes, the irradiating medium to sense. He has equal ability to refract. From him its rays diverge, children had to leave that good house her daddy giv and in him is their proper focus. And yet, possess- her and move into a shanty, no better than a staing all this power of accumulated responsibilities; ble. I do believe drunkenness is the orfulest thing in exercising this versatility of prolific and opposite the world, and gist to think of Taylor encouraging functions; he is torn like a shred, broken like a frag-ment, blown out like a taper; the extinguisher placed it. I have to lug Taylor's name into every thing. over him with as much complacency, by some indiffer- Well, I don't care if I do. What business has he to ent soul, as though there were really no glowing, boil- say he don't object to moderate drinking? You don't ing, terrible volcano beneath; as though he had not, in mean to uphold him in it do you? But, dear me, if a long career of honor and usefulness, created indelible Taylor should say the moon's made of green cheese public opinion-harmonizing its discords, elevating its tendencies, rightly directing its eager inclina- don't object to drinking! Yes, I know they're talktions -as though he had imparted no rich tints to the ling about the red wine sparkling on the board, at the in fine, his efforts to elevate, ennoble, and enrich his but I don't go for him either. I only said I'd rather contemporaries, by a broadcast distribution of the priceless blessings which he has sown, and of which have him President than Taylor; but I know there's they have all partaken with the relish of a banquet - better men in the whig party than either of 'em. If were their just due, without any reference to the there isn't there's one thing certain, and that is, that claims of the beneficent hand which scattered, or one the whig party's in a mighty bad fix ! Taylor would thought as to whether gratitude demands for him a lose votes by going for total abstinence! Well, I do higher consideration, than that he should speedily— be forgotten. But such is the way of the world, and believe he's the deceitfulest man I ever hearn of in all it were perhaps better for us to fall silently into the my life! He's one thing to please the whigs and traces, and contribute the amount of our strength in another to please the lokys; he has a word to keep dragging along the ponderous car of Imperious Cus- the Natives in heart, and a nod to tickle the no-party tom. "Kicking against the pricks" is of no earthly use, as it will only subject us to sore heels, without finding any person compassionate enough to grease

An Ass kicks backward! Will you hold us!!

MR. CLAY'S BODY SERVANT .- At the arrival of Mr. Clay on board of the Vanderbilt at Amboy, says the Poke got in, and, bad as he is, he put a stop to it N. Y. Globe, it was noticed that he was accompanied by a mulatto, with a carpet bag in his hand, whom every body supposed to be the body servant of this many a time, that the country would be cursed with the ladies at the Governor's Room, the darkey stood to drinking yourself, since he says he don't object to Repoter, who seemed to derive an especial benefit I've told you before I'd talk as much as I pleased from the association-many of the cards, billet-doux, about him, the deceitful old thing; to say he don't &c., presented to Mr. Clay, being passed by that "same old Coon" to the negro, and afterwards submit- the drunkards and git their votes. Oh, I dare say, ted by him to the inspection of gentlemen around.

After the levee was finished, the Committee, Mr. Clay, and the darkee started for the High Bridge at Harlem. We give the Herald's own language for will do ? if you think they'll rally with the drunkards

were about to return, when by some means the servant man, John, was discovered to be a humbug. He a servant of Mr. Clay, and, of course, under these mpressions, he proceeded to the New York Hotel, the late John Randolph, and was now preparing a life of that great man, all of which was pretty generally taken for truth. The fact became known, however, great many things in his possession which belonged to Mr. Clay, and after a severe reprimand, permitted

above, but we do know, that "John" was taken in der that I've got a spite at Taylor, when he's caused custody on Saturday night by officer Brown, one of so much trouble between us, that never had a cross the attaches of the Chief's bureau, and that the officer word in our lives before. If I don't hush you'll leave searched his house in twelfth street, for sundry arti- the house. Well, leave it, if you choose, and be sure cles supposed to have been appropriated by the grace- to go right straight to Bill Jones's. Miss Jones is a less impostor. Nothing however, was found, save a sensible woman. May be you'd like to hear her talk few envelopes with Mr. Clay's address upon them, better than me. [Here Tomkins started to Jones's and he was suffered to run.

This Mr. "John Randolph," who states that he is a corner of her apron.] natural son of one of the brothers of the Roanoake statesman, has a WHITE WIFE-a Canadian womanliving with him here. He has been in the city but a short time, but during his brief stay has been busily

supports his party .- Brookville American.

"An honest confession is good for the soul." it should be remembered, that this comes from a whig editor, who has never learned, as we verily believe, with the presidency. what it is to support principles independent of party. A little more experience in this respect, and the editor will learn that democratic editors support their "always support" the party to which he is attached.

In giving "Taylor Demonstrations," the Brookville American, a strong Taylor paper, has among others, regard to a party which has few or no principles left to be

Stone; 6th district, Martin; 7th district, Guthrie; orship of N. York, who left Clay and Adams for the tial withdrawal, of all his old federal doctrines. He can-

party, so that their noses are in the public crib. The statement is so palpable, that comment is useless.

Post Offices.

east of Brookville, on the road towards Hamilton, tency Mr. Carmer is appointed Post Master, and the office is named "Wynn."

Bakers, and others interested, will please look at Mr. Kingsbury's advertisement. This is, in our opinion, a fine chance, and no doubt he will find a good customer. Look out!

The True Pair of Compasses to take the neasure of a Christian, are Faith and Charity. Faith is the only foot fixed immovably in the centre, while Charity walks a perfect circle of benevolence.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- The Alabama Legislature has passed a law securing to married women their separate rights in property.

Mrs. Tomkins and the Presidency.

is still forced to remain at his post as editor, owing [Mrs. Tomkins just come home from a Temper-

ance Lecture. Well, Tomkins, I do wish Taylor had hearn that with Taylor's influence, to say the like of that; and Ah! in the editor of a newspaper, we have a singu- then he talked gist like that lecturer did to-night. He de, exuberant, impervious! He is a mysterious kalei- but becomes so by degrees; and you know, yourself, yesterday his sick wife and his poor little ragged mpressions on the expansive surface of conflicting you'd say so too, I believe. I go for Clay and he obscure colorings on the canvass of mind; as though, dinners and parties they've giv to Clay in New York;

men; and now, to put the cap-shief on every thing, he tells the temperance men he don't drink, and turns round and says to the drunkards, I have no objection Hold us !!! Kicking till he has "sore heels" !! to moderate drinking! Oh dear, I expect, if Taylor's elected they'll have wine in the White House the same as ever! It wouldn't be strange if they should! Well, I know it was always the fashion till mighty quick, and parson Smith says, it was a great move for temperance; and havn't I hearn you say,

tice a deception on the country by nominating Gen. object to moderate drinking, and that gist to please they'll take off their hats when they hear it, and hurra for Taylor from every mud hole in the United States; but what do you think the temperance folks and hurra for Taylor too, you're mightily mistaken; After having fully viewed the Bridge, the company they'll do no sich thing, and you'll see it. Why, it's impossible for men that's gitting up temperance had proceeded to Amboy, where he told Mr. Clay that meetings, and going about with temperance pledges. he had been appointed by the Common Council to to electioneer for a man that comes out and says, I He told the committee of arrangements that he was They'll hush it all up if Taylor gets the nomination. Yes, the whige may try to hush it up; but will the where he has been living high ever since, and appa- lokys let it rest? No, they'll fling it into our teeth rently in charge of Mr. Clay's trifling affairs. He continually, and we'll never hear the last of it. Why represented himself to have been the body servant of I hearn Polly Green say 'tother day, that she wouldn't be surprised if the lokys should git up a flag, with Taylor painted on it gist lifting a glass of liquor to that John was not the servant of Mr. Clay, or of the his lips, and saying, "I don't object to moderate Common Council, and an immediate investigation drinking!" Now, how would the temperance men of took place, and poor John was obliged to give up a the whig party feel, to see the lokys carrying sich a banner as that along the streets? Wouldn't they to take up his feet and walk to the city from the pray for an auger-hole to hide in? You're sick of my talk! Well, I know the reason. I tell the truth, We will not vouch for the entire accuracy of the and it cuts too deep for you. Dear me, is it any wonand the old lady wiped the tears from her eyes with the

From the Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Clay and General Taylor. While the Hero of Buena Vista is quietly smoking his pine in his mansion at Baton Rouge, or calmly writing employed in procuring subscribers for his prospective drinking champagne at the American, pinching the fair cheeks of the model artists in Washington, or kissing thousands of pouting lips at the Chinese Museum. While We have no confidence in any editor who always the one is declining invitations, the other is accepting them. While the one denies that he is a partyman, the other denies that he is a candidate; and thus the game

> whose names are now respectively used in connexion One thing is pretty certain. General Taylor looks upon the contest for that high office with infinitely less

is kept up between the two distinguished characters

utward anxiety than Mr. Clay. The latter, for the first time in many years, has, in his old age, undertaken a political tour, the notorious, if not party because of their principles. We do not seek the avowed, object of which is to break down his rival. We will do Mr Clay the justice to say, that while he is anxious, most anxious for the honors of the presidency ty, as is the present case with the American. So himself, he is more desirous to prevent the nomination of that our standard-bearer holds correct principles, we Gen. Taylor, because he believes it would be a deathblow to what are still fashionably called "whig principles." Mr. Clay is a most sagacious observer of passing the following:

A Sign.—Cornelius P. Van Ness, whom President

Cost Johnson, the captain of the Taylor forces in Maryelectors for President in 1840, has come out strong- gentlemen, the active and confidential friends of Taylor t home," hold most decided democratic doctrines upo the war. Above all, he cannot fail to see that if General It is men of just the same description who are ral- Taylor speaks by authority at all, he speaks against the lying on Gen. Taylor. They are of any and every viso. Mr. Clay sees these things daily, and, in addition to his own personal aspirations, feels them most keenly. He cannot close his eyes to the fact that they have invit ed into the party of his rival a most thorough political mixture, in which the cast-off backs of all organizations A New Post Office has been established four miles can be active, without the least impairing their consis-

Let "justice be done to Henry Clay." He is travel-R. P. Clarkson has resigned the office of Post Master at Mount Carmel, and Mr. Hasson has been selected by the citizens in his place. It is presumed he will be appointed by the Post Master General.—Br. ther Tyler administration; and we do not wonder at his anxiety to accomplish this result. Defeat to the federal party he is right in urging, and so are his friends in printing it. Defeat would be far more creditable to them, than victory won at such a sacrifice, and in such company

GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and, at the last election, Oscar, the grand son of the old republican hero and patriot, who inherits the name of the immortal Washington, was elected to a seat beside his

OF Gen. Taylor has said that "nature has extended over Mexico a proviso against slavery, that no legislation can strengthen or modify."

Docrors .- The Louisville Medical School gave diloulas last week to ninety-four young doctors, and the Transylvania School to fifty.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 28, 1848. A resolution was offered by a whig member from New York, declaring that, in any territory that may be acquired from Mexico, and which at the time of its acquisition may be free territory, the same shall remain free; that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crimes, shall not be al- took the final vote, and then adjourned over till Tuesowed to exist. A motion to lay this resolution on day. The injunction of secresy has not been removed. he table prevailed, by a vote of yeas 105, navs 92.

The House then went into committee of the whole, when a rich scene transpired for about two hours. The bill taken up was one reported by the committee of ways and means, to supply various deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 30th day June next. Mr. Schenck, with his usual zeal and indiscretion, made an onslaught upon not only the democrats, but his own party friends. He was followed by Mr. Sawyer, who rasped him for his inconsis. Chester Ashley, tencies, and the inconsistencies of his party; and Arthur P. Bagby, wound up by declaring that the whigs of the House John Bell, were responsible to the country for what was done Jas. W. Bradbury. there, as they had the majority, and could and did do Jesse D. Bright,

This last remark of Mr. Sawyer brought up Mr. John C. Calhoun, Giddings. He denied that the whigs were responsi- Lewis Cass, ble for what was done there; that they had not the John H. Clarke, majority in the House, as the vote just taken for free John J. Crittenden. territory showed; that they were in a minority of twelve. He declared that there was no longer any William L. Dayton, such party as the whig party, any more than there Daul S. Dickinson, was a democratic party; -both had been dissolved. John A. Dix. He then went into Presidential matters; said that a S. U. Downs, strong effort was being made to have nominated by Alpheus Felch, the whigs a man whose principles were unknown, be- Henry S. Foote, cause he either had none, or was ashamed to avow them. He told his whig friends that for himselt, and R. M. T. Hunter, ie knew it was also the determination of his whig Reverdy Johnson, constituents that neither he nor they, were going Herschel Johnson, again to be Tylerized; that when they voted for a man, he must be a whig, and nothing but a whig; James M. Mason, his principles must be openly proclaimed and well Jacob W. Miller, understood. He asked what was known of General W. B. Moore, Taylor's principles; who could tell any thing about John M. Niles, them ? Nobody; for he (Taylor) did not know him- Thomas J. Rusk, self what they were. He would ask the gentleman Daniel Sturgeon, from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Andrew Stewart,) whether Hopkins L. Turney. Gen. Taylor was for a high protective tariff? Mr. Stewart. He is, sir.

Mr. Giddings. I would ask my friend from South Carolina what he says on that subject-whether he does not consider Gen. Taylor a free trade man ? Wm. Allen,

Mr. Simms. I don't consider him anything. David R. Atchison, George E. Badger, Mr. Giddings. Will my friend from Pennsylvania, who has been named as a suitable person for the Vice Roger S. Baldwin, Presidency on the same ticket with General Taylor, John M. Berrien, tell me what are the General's principles ? Sidney Breese,

Mr. Stewart. Gen. Taylor says that if elected Thomas Corwin, President, he will administer the government accord- Step. A. Douglass, ing to the constitution. Dixon H. Lewis. Mr. Giddings. That is what every demagogue in

Presley Spruance, the country says, who wants to humbug the people. I William Upham, am not to be humbugged in that way. I want to Daniel Webster, know his principles. Can the gentleman from Penn- J. D. Westcott, jr., sylvania tell what General Taylor will do, if elected, reference to certain great measures? (naming them-internal improvements, &c.) Mr. Stewart. He will do as Washington did.

Mr. Schenck, (soto roce.) Washington denied to

Congress information-so did Polk-will Taylor?

And Mr. Giddings resumed and continued asking questions, and toasting the Taylor whigs until his Mr. Henley, of Ia., next obtained the floor, and commended the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings) to his brother whigs, as an independent spoken man, who, seeing that his whig friends were about to prac-

Taylor for the Presidency, came out and exposed the Mr. Duer. By what authority does the gentleman from Indiana say that the whigs are going to nominate Gen. Taylor? For himself he would sav, and he also spoke the sentiments of the whigs about him, that no erson would be nominated who was not a thorough-

Mr. Henley then commenced questioning Mr. Duer, who would answer, and then explain, and answer and explain, until he got his whig friends in such a muss that they really began to manifest, by their confusion, that Giddings had told the truth about them. This Insted an hour, when Mr. Henley's time expired, much to the apparent satisfaction of the whig side of

The whole scene was racy and rich. The blank countenances, the vehement talking and gesticulation among the whigs, their moving to and fro-some of them leaving the Hall-all showed that the medicine administered by Giddings and Henley, was physicing them most terribly. If an accurate report of it publication would be well worth a perusal.

So opened the ball to-day. When will it stop not. [He is sent.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON .- The Dickinson Printing Establishment and six Stores Burnt.—On the night of the 10th, the above well known by the American Senate.—Article first appointed the night of the 10th, the above well known establishment was destroyed. It was one of the Senors Cuveas, Conto, and Atristrin, Commissioners most perfect in all its arrangements, in this country on the part of the Mexican government to adjust terms it comprised all branches-typefounding, stereotyping, engraving, book printing, card printing, every varieof job and fancy printing, book binding, &c. The type foundry only belonged to Mr. Dickinson, the other portion he sold to Messrs. Damrell & Moore

The loss is total, says the Boston Bee, and more than one hundred hands are thrown out of employ. The printing house extended from 44 to 52 Washington street-on the first story were fancy dry goods,

This is represented as the most disastrous fire that ins, involving a loss, it is said, of \$300,000.

seventy couple were present. The arrange nents of the United States. the nine lady managers were well adapted to the oc- Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional casion, and every thing was conducted in the most ap- with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory propriate and orderly manner. The whole order of to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or ball room gallantry was reversed. The gentlemen otherwise disposing of their property, or else, upon were seated around the hall, and the ladies, with card taking the oaths of allegiance to this government, to in hand, were passing along, engaging partners, and be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and introducing each other to the gentlemen. Notwith- immunities of citizens of the United States. standing the fact that ladies took the lead, there was a The next article provides that the United States becoming modesty displayed which had the happiest government shall take prompt and effectual measures effect. There was never a more chaste, happy, inno- for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. cent party assembled in Hartford. At midnight supper was announced. The "delicacies" and the "substantials," the solid and fancy, were spread out in of the United States, made by this treaty, the United profusion. The ladies waited upon the gentlemen, and the entertainment was well disposed of. After sum of fifteen millions of dollars. supper the dance was resumed, and the party finally cluded three millions appropriated last session for the broke up in the most cheerful manner. - N. Y. True utterance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's

IMPORTANT CONTRADICTION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus contradicts annual instalments, bearing six per cent. interest from several important rumors which have been extensively the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No portion circulated among the papers, first originating, we be- of this sum is to be transferable

He has done neither. No official proposition for an- to more than three millions and a quarter of dollars. ragement from this government. There is no founda- of both governments. with Mexico."-Balt. Sun.

Maffitt, the celebrated preacher, who has been The troops of the United States are to leave Mexiseating the "drum ecclesiastic" for a quarter of a co in three months after the ratification of the treaty. night with a most boisterous charivari, which it was The supplies which may arrive between the ratifiand we suppose this pet among the ladies will soon are not to be subject to duty. the happy pair will be sewed together with stronger Seinte, and to be exchanged within four months after thread than that which bound him and his former its ratification. man when he graced some of the pulpits of Provi- laid down in Disturcell's map of Mexico, published dence, might be edifying to the present generation.— at New York in 1847.

[From the New York Herald.] The Ratification of the Treaty with Mexico .--- Its Articles and Provisions. --- The Final Vote, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1848-10 P. M. The treaty has just been ratified, with modifica-.jons. The Senate, three quarters of an hour ago. The vote stood 37 to 15.

Four Senators were absent, namely :-Politics. Maryland. Delaware.

Simon Cameton,

John P. Hale

David L. Yulce,

Albert C. Greene.

Total.

Total,

Democrat, Texas. The vote for the ratification stands as follows: Arkansas. Democrat. Democrat. New Hampshire Democrat, Alabama. Tennessee. Maine. Democrat. Democrat. Indiana. South Carolina Democrat. Democrat. South Carolina Demociat. Pennsylvania. Democrat, Michigan. Rhode Island. Kentucky. Massachusetts. Mississippi. New Jersey Whig, New York Democrat. New York. Democrat. Louisiana. Michigan. Democrat. Mississippi. Democrat, Abolition, New Hampshire. Virginia. Whig, Marviand. Georgia. Democrat. North Carolina. Democrat.

Virginia. New Jersey. Maine. Connecticut. Democrat. Texas. Arkansas. Pennsylvania. Democrat, Tennessee. Whig, Jos. R. Underwood, Kentucky. Democrat. Florida. Democrat. Democrat. Missouri. North Carolina Whig, Connecticut. Missouri. Democrat, Whig, Georgia. Democrat, Whig, Ohio.

Illinois. Democrat, Illinois. Rhode Island Democrat, Alabama, Whig, Delaware. Whig, Vermont. Massachusetts. Democrat. Florida. ANALYSIS OF THE VOTES. 11. NAYS-Whigs,

Democrats. Democrats, ABSENT-Whigs, -3 Total-Ayes, -Majority for the treaty, - - - - 22 Among those voting for the ratification are four

ting, two are absent from the city-Messrs. Houston The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in Texas and California, are stricken out; and the unimportant provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded ter-

who spoke against it. Of the four Senators not vo-

ritory, is also stricken out. These are the principal It will be recollected that the treaty indicates two modes of paying the indemnity agreed upon-one by the issue of six per cent. stocks, or by instalments. going whig, and who would not openly proclaim him. The latter mode has been adopted. The three millions subject to Mr. Trist's order, are to be paid immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, by the Mexican government, and the remainder in annual instalments of three millions each bearing six per cent. interest, to commence from the ratification of

the treaty by Mexico. There is a provision against making any portion of this sum transferable.

The only point omitted in my former synopsis, and preserved in the treaty, is an article securing to the Inited States the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and of the river Colorado from the mouth of

Mr. Allen closed the debate this evening with a speech, which is universally acknowledged to have was taken at the time by any of the reporters, its been one of extraordinary power. It is not as yet determined whether a commissioner shall be sent or

The following is a sketch of the articles of the treaty, as adopted by the Senate. It is, probably, as correct as a compressed sketch can be made :

of a lasting treaty of a peace between the United States of the North and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner of the U. States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the &c .- on the second floor a large tailoring establish- middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary of same : has visited Boston for a long time. Two elegant granite blocks extending from No. 42 to 56 are in ruand of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point A Novel and Pleasant Affair .- The ladies of one league south of San Diego. The free navigation Hartford, Conn., gave a grand Leap Year Ball in that of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, city on Tuesday evening, at the City Hotel, at which from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to

States government stipulates to pay to Mexico the order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty.

According to the article, the United States govern-"It has been stated that Mr. Sierra has applied on ment undertakes to pay all claims of American citizens behalf of Yucatan to be annexed to the United States; against Mexico, both those already decided, and those and further, that he has protested against the treaty. still undecided—the whole, however, not to amount

nexation has ever come from Yucatan. No proposi- The Mexican archives found by us after the taking tion, official or otherwise, has come through Mr. possession of the ceded territory, are to be delivered up. Sierra. Mr. Robiera did mention, unofficially and The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two casually, that he wished such a measure could be republics, is to be revived for the period of eight compassed; but the suggestion never received encou- years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option

tion for the statement that Mr. Sierra has protested . The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexiagainst the ratification or acceptance of the treaty can authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

century, after he "sunk the tailor," was separated unless the sickly season should come on, in which from one wife a few years since, and then married event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and another, a very young woman, at Brooklyn, N. York, where the incensed inhabitants disturbed the wedding ernment, on amicable terms.

difficult to quiet. This couple have lately separated ; cation of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops, lead some other bride to the altar. If so, it is hoped The treaty is to be ratified by the President and

wives together. A chapter about the doings of this The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as

Several unimportant articles are omitted.